

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History:- 49 Qs

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Art and Culture :- 29 Qs

Q.1:- Harshavardhan's Vallabhi conquest is found in which of the following inscriptions?

हर्षवर्धन की वल्लभी विजय निम्नलिखित

शिलालेखों में से किस में पाया गया है?

[5-March-2018]

Options:

1) Aihole Pillar Inscription

ऐहोल स्तम्भ शिलालेख

2) Junagadh Inscription

जूनागढ़ शिलालेख

3) Navsari Copperplate Inscription

नवसारी ताम्रपत्र शिलालेख

4) Damodarpur copper plate Inscription

दामोदरपुर ताम्रपत्र शिलालेख

Correct Answer: Navsari Copperplate Inscription

नवसारी ताम्रपत्र शिलालेख

The **Aihole inscription** describes how the mighty Harsha lost his harsha (joy) when he suffered the ignominy of defeat. Pulikeshi entered into a treaty with Harsha, with the Narmada River designated as the border between the Chalukya Empire and that of Harshavardhana.

(पुलकेसिन द्वितीय के हाथों हर्षवर्धन की हार का उल्लेख ऐहोल शिलालेख (कर्नाटक) में किया गया है। वह पहला उत्तर भारतीय राजा था जिसे दक्षिण भारतीय राजा के हाथों पराजय का सामना करना पड़ा था।)

Rudhradaman was the greatest king of Shakas in 2nd C AD. **Junagarh inscription** gives information about him.

Conquest of vallabhi:- vallabhi or modern Gujrat was then ruled by a powerful ruler named Dhruvsena II . But Harsha could not tolerate the existence of a powerful monarchy on the border of his empire. So he attacked vallabhi and defeated Dhruvsena II.

Damodarpur copper plate inscription of the Gupta period gives details regarding the sale of land. Damodarpur (in Dinajpur District) Copper Plate No.1 of Kumargupta I (443–444AD) is probably the most important for a knowledge of local administrative pattern and is the most popular source for historians.

Q.2:- Jain literature is also called as _____.

जैन साहित्य को _____ भी कहा जाता है।

[24-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Pitaka पटक

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

- 2) Agam आगम
- 3) Kalpa कल्प
- 4) Sutt सुत्त

Correct Answer: Agam आगम

Agam Literature:-

Lord Mahavir's preaching(उपदेश) was methodically compiled by his followers into many texts. These texts are collectively known as **Agams**, the sacred books of the Jain religion.

Q.3:- Which of the following is not counted under sub-vedas?

निम्न में से कौन उपवेद के अंतर्गत नहीं गिना जाता है?

[5-March-2018]

Options:

- 1) Ayurveda आयुर्वेद
- 2) Yajurveda यजुर्वेद
- 3) Gandharva Veda गंधर्व वेद
- 4) Shilp Veda शिल्प वेद

Correct Answer: Yajurveda यजुर्वेद

The **Veda** is divided into **four great books**: the **Rig-Veda**, the **Yajur-Veda**, the **Sama-Veda** and the **Atharva-Veda**.

Yajurveda :-

It has 40 chapters and 2000 hymns. It is a ritual veda and has two main texts: Krishna Yajurveda and Shukla Yajurveda.

Q.4:- Which place is NOT associated with Gautama Buddha?

कौन-सा स्थान गौतम बुध से संबंध नहीं है?

[6-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Saranath सारनाथ
- 2) Bodh Gaya बोधगया
- 3) Kushinagar कुशीनगर
- 4) Pawapuri पावापुरी

Correct Answer: Pawapuri पावापुरी

The first sermon (उपदेश) at **Sarnath** is called 'Dharma Chakra Parivartan' i.e. setting the wheel in motion.

Later, at the age of 35, he sat under a 'Peepal' tree on the bank of river

Niranjana at

Bodhgaya

In 483BC, at the age of 80, he attained 'Mahaparinirvan (महापरिनिर्वाण)' i.e. died at **Kushinagar** Dist. Of Eastern UP.

Pawapuri or **Pawa** is a holy site for Jains located in the Nalanda district in the Bihar state of Eastern India.

Q.5:- What was the real name of Gautam Buddha?

गौतम बुद्ध का वास्तविक नाम क्या था? [6-

March-2018]

Options:

- 1) Siddhartha सिद्धार्थ
- 2) Mahendra महेन्द्र
- 3) Shree Dutt श्री दत्त

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

4) Vishal Dutt विशाल दत्त

Correct Answer: Siddhartha सिद्धार्थ
His **real name** was **Siddhartha**. He was born at Lumbini. His father was the chief of the Shakya clan.

Q.6:- Which of the following Vedas is referred to as the starting source of the word Rudra?

निम्न में से किस वेद को रूद्र नामक शब्द का आरंभिक स्रोत माना गया है?

[6-March-2018]

Options:

- 1) Rigveda ऋगवेद
- 2) Samaveda सामवेद
- 3) Yajurveda यजुर्वेद
- 4) Atharvaveda अथर्ववेद

Correct Answer: Rigveda ऋगवेद

The earliest religious text, the **Rigveda** mentions a **god named Rudra**, which is a name used for **Shiva** in later Puranic traditions

Q.7:- Which of the following elements were not found in Lothal as archaeological remains?

निम्न में से कौन-सा तत्व पुरातात्विक अवशेष के रूप में लोथल से नहीं पाये गये?

[8-March-2018]

Options:

- 1) Couple Burial युगल शवाधान
- 2) Persian seals फारस के मुहरे
- 3) Harbour बंदरगाह

4) Fine variety of barley उत्तम किस्म के जौ

Correct Answer: Fine variety of barley उत्तम किस्म के जौ

Lothal: River Bhogwa

Important Findings:-

Dockyard (made of burnt bricks) was used for shipping (First manmade port in the world).

Persian seals have been found showing the evidence of Trade.

Evidence of **Rice Husk** (This is the only place in IVC where evidence of rice is found.)

Evidence of **double burial** i.e. in one grave- MF (most common), MM, and FF.

Evidence of **fire Altars**.

Q.8:- Which of the following elements were not found in the form of archaeological remains from Kalibanga?

पुरातात्विक अवशेष के रूप में निम्नलिखित में से कौन से तत्व कालीबंगा से नहीं पाये गये?

[10-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Black bangles काले रंग की चूड़ीयां
- 2) Fire pit अग्नि कुण्ड
- 3) Ploughed field हल से जुते खेत
- 4) Couple burial युगल शवाधान

Correct Answer: Couple burial युगल शवाधान

Kalibangan in Rajasthan has given the evidence of the earliest (2800 BC)

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

ploughed agricultural field ever revealed through an excavation. Kalibangan is also a site which has given an evidence of earliest recorded “**Earthquake**”. The earthquake is dated back to 2600 BC and is considered to have contributed to the end of this remarkable site of the Indus Valley Civilization.

The **Fire altars** discovered at Kalibangan reveal that the people were ritualistic and believed in worship of fire.

A **wooden furrow** (कुंड) has been found, 7 fire altars in a row have been found and they suggest the practice of sacrifice.

Bones of camel have been found at Kalibangan.

There was **no drainage system** in Kalibangan.

At Kalibangan a **tiled floor** which bears the intersecting signs of circles has been found.

The **burials** have been found in two types of pits viz. **circular graves** and **rectangular graves**.

The **bricks** used in Kalibangan were **earthen** ones and Kalibangan was not as better planned.

A **charging bull** which is considered to signify the “realistic and powerful folk art of Harappan Age” has been found at Kalibangan.

Black bangles from Kalibangan

Q.9:- In which language were the Buddhist literary works generally written?

बौध सहित्य किस भाषा में लिखी गई थी?

[10 MARCH 2018]

Options:

- 1) Prakrit प्राकृत
- 2) Pali पालि
- 3) Nepalese नेपाली
- 4) Sanskrit संस्कृत

Correct Answer: Pali पालि

Q.10:- Which of the following Harappan sites was not located in Gujarat?

निम्न में से कौन-सा हड़प्पाकालीन स्थल गुजरात में स्थित नहीं था?

[12-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Lothal लोथल
- 2) Daimabad दैमाबाद
- 3) Surkotda सुरकोतदा
- 4) Dholavira धौलावीरा

Correct Answer: Daimabad दैमाबाद

Daimabad is a deserted village and an archaeological site on the left bank of the **Pravara River**, a tributary of the Godavari River in **Shrirampur taluka in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra state in India.**

Q.11:- Where did Lord Buddha deliver his first sermon?

भगवान बुध ने अपना पहला धर्म उपदेश कहाँ दिया था?

[13-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Lumbini लुम्बिनी
- 2) Bodh Gaya बोध गया

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

3) Sarnath सारनाथ

4) Kushinagar कुशीनगर

Correct Answer: Sarnath सारनाथ

After enlightenment, Buddha meditated again for 49 days. He then went to **Sarnath** (Dear Park) and gave his **first sermon** to **Channa** and the four Brahmins. They became his first disciples. Ananda and Upali were two of his closest disciples. The **first sermon at Sarnath is called 'Dharma Chakra Parivartan'** i.e. **setting the wheel in motion.**

Q.12:- Junagadh inscription is the first inscription of which of the following languages?

जूनागढ़ शिलालेख निम्न में से किस भाषा का पहला शिलालेख माना जाता है?

[13-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Prakrit प्राकृत

2) Pali पालि

3) Kharoshthi खरोष्ठी

4) Sanskrit संस्कृत

Correct Answer: Sanskrit संस्कृत

Rudhradaman was the greatest king of Shakas in 2nd C AD.

Junagarh inscription gives information about him.

The inscription is in Chaste Sanskrit.

2. It informs about a dam repaired by Rudradaman on Sudarshan lake in Kathiawar Region.

3. This dam was originally built under the rule of Chandragupta Maurya in 4th C BC.

4. Rudradaman performed an Ashwamegha yajna.

Q.13:- The title of Persian translation of the Mahabharata is:_____.

महाभारत के फारसी अनुवाद का शीर्षक है: _____।

[13-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Anwar -e-Suhaili अनवर-ए-सुहेली

2) Razmanama रज्मनामा

3) Hasht Bahisht हश्त बहिश्त

4) Ayar Danish अयार दानिश

Correct Answer: Razmanama रज्मनामा

The **Mahabharata** was translated into **Persian** at Akbar's orders, by **Faizi** and **Abd al-Qadir Badauni** (c. 1540 – 1615) and named **Razmnameh**.

The speciality of this **Razmnamah** is the **paintings** of the **events** of **Mahabharata** in the book.

Q.14:- What was Lord Mahavira's name prior to acquiring the Knowledge?

ज्ञान-प्राप्ति से पूर्व भगवान महावीर का नाम क्या था?

[13-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Vardhman वर्धमान

2) Anshuman अंशुमान

3) Sudhakar सुधाकर

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

4) Somdutt सोमदत्त

Correct Answer: Vardhman वर्धमान

Mahavira also known as

Vardhamāna, was the twenty-fourth Tirthankara (ford-maker) of the Jain Tirthankaras, notably Parshvanatha and Mahavira.

Q.15:- The Sanskrit poet Rajshekhar lived in the court of _____.

संस्कृत कवि राजशेखर _____ दरबार में रहते थे।

[14-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Mahipala I महिपाल I
- 2) Dharmapala धर्मपाल
- 3) Bhoja भोज
- 4) Devpala II देवपाल II

Correct Answer: Mahipala I महिपाल I

It seems that Indra III's campaign did not influence Kannauj much and Mahipala I soon revived Kannauj as court poet Rajasekhara calls him Maharajadhiraja of Aryavarta.

Q.16:- The Shaka Era was founded in the year _____.

शक संवत् की स्थापना _____ में की गई थी।

[15-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) B.C. 57 ईसा पूर्व 57
- 2) A.D. 78 78 ई.
- 3) A.D . 319 319 ई.
- 4) A.D . 248 248 ई

Correct Answer: A.D. 78 78 ई.

Saka Era of 78 AD, or simply Saka Era, a system that is common in epigraphic evidence from southern India. A parallel northern India system is the Vikrama Era, which is related to the Bikrami calendar linked to Vikramaditya

Q.17:- Which of the following information is found in Ashoka's inscriptions?

निम्नलिखित में से किसकी जानकारी अशोक के शिलालेखों से मिलती है?

[4-March-2018]

Options:

- 1) Life story जीवन वृत्त
- 2) Internal policy आंतरिक नीति
- 3) Foreign policy विदेशी नीति
- 4) All option are correct. सभी विकल्प सही है।

Correct Answer: All option are correct. सभी विकल्प सही है।

Q.18:- Which of the following Rajput dynasties is not related to Agnikul?

निम्नलिखित में से किस राजपूत वंश का संबंध अग्निकुल से नहीं है?

[16-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Parmar परमार
- 2) Chalukya चालुक्य
- 3) Pratihara प्रतिहार
- 4) Chandela चंदेल

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

Correct Answer: Chandela चंदेल

Agnikula Thoery :- This theory comes from the **Prithvirajraso of Chandarbardai**. The Rajputs descended from Agni. The theory is based upon the Agnikula Legend of Bhavishyapurana .This theory says that the forefathers of the Rajputs were born at Mount Abu. The **four Rajput clans (वंश) from Agnikunda are Chauhans, Chalukyas, Parmaras and Pratiharas.**

Q.19:- Who was the first ruler of Pala Dynasty?

पाल वंश के पहले शासक कौन थे?

[16-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Mahendra Pala महेंद्र पाला
- 2) Gopala गोपाल
- 3) Dharampala धर्मपाल
- 4) No option is correct.

कोई विकल्प सही नहीं है।

Correct Answer: Gopala गोपाल

Pala dynasty, ruling dynasty in Bihar and Bengal, India, from the 8th to the 12th centuries. Its founder, **Gopala.**

Q.20:- During the Maratha period, who was the officer responsible for the village administration?

मराठा काल में ग्राम प्रशासन की देखभाल करने वाला अधिकारी निम्नलिखित से कौन था?

[19-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Havaladar हवलदार
- 2) Patil पाटिल
- 3) Chaudhary चौधरी
- 4) Sardeshmukh सरदेशमुख

Correct Answer: Patil पाटिल

Shivaji divided entire territory into three provinces, each under a viceroy. He further divided the provinces into Prants(प्रांत) then Pargana(परगना) and **Tarafs lowest unit was the village which was headed by its headman or Patel.**

Q.21:- What is considered the most important fundamental principle of Jainism?

जैन धर्म का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण आधारभूत सिद्धांत क्या माना जाता है?

[20-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Karma कर्म
- 2) Non-violence अहिंसा
- 3) Dispassion (Virag) विराग
- 4) Loyalty निष्ठा

Correct Answer: Non-violence अहिंसा

The five basic principles of Jainism are Non-violence – Ahimsa , Truth – Satya , Non-stealing - Achaurya or Asteya , Celibacy/Chastity – Brahmacharya, Non-attachment/Non-possession – Aparigraha अपरिग्रह (गैर-अधिकार की भावना).

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

Among these five vows, **non-violence (Ahimsa) is the cardinal (प्रधान) principle of Jainism and hence it is known as the cornerstone of Jainism.** Non-violence is the supreme religion (Ahimsa parmo dharma). It is repeatedly said in Jain literature; "Do not injure, abuse, oppress, enslave, insult, torment, torture, or kill any creature or living being."

Q.22:- The word Tirthankara is related to which religion?

तीर्थकर शब्द किस धर्म से संबंधित है?

[21-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Buddhism बौद्ध धर्म
- 2) Christianity ईसाई धर्म
- 3) Jainism जैन धर्म
- 4) Hinduism हिन्दू धर्म

Correct Answer: Jainism जैन धर्म

In Jainism, a tirthankara is a saviour and spiritual teacher of the dharma (righteous path).

Q.23:- Which of the following books is NOT of Surdas?

निम्न में से कौन-सा ग्रन्थ सूरदास का नहीं है?

[21-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Sursatsai सूरसतसई
- 2) Sur Saravali सूर सारावली
- 3) Sahitya Lahari साहित्य लहरी
- 4) Sursagar सूरसागर

Correct Answer: Sursatsai सूरसतसई

His literary works comprise **Sur Saravali, Sahitya Lahari, and Sur Sagar.**

Q.24:- Syadvada was the fundamental basis of which religion?

स्यादवाद किस धर्म का मूल आधार था?

[22-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Buddhism बौद्ध धर्म
- 2) Jainism जैन धर्म
- 3) Vaishnavism वैष्णव धर्म
- 4) Shaivism शैव धर्म

Correct Answer: Jainism जैन धर्म

Jaina Philosophy :-

Syadvada : All our judgements are necessarily relative, conditional and limited. According to Syadvada (the theory of may be) seven modes of predication (saptabhingi) are possible.

Absolute affirmation and absolute negation both are wrong. All judgements are conditional.

Anekantavada : The Jaina metaphysics is a realistic and relativistic pluralism. It is called Anekantavada or the doctrine of the 'manyness of reality'. Matter (Pudgala) and Spirit (Jiva) are regarded as separate and independent realities.

Q.25:- After the decline of the Palas, which dynasty established its rule in Bengal?

पाल वंश के पतन के बाद, बंगाल में किस राजवंश ने अपना शासन स्थापित किया?

[23-MARCH-2018]

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

Options:

1) Sena dynasty

सेन वंश

2) Gaur dynasty

गौड़ वंश

3) Ilyas dynasty

इलियास वंश

4) Ganesh dynasty

गणेश वंश

Correct Answer: Sena dynasty

सेन वंश

Q.26:- Who travelled throughout South Asia to teach Jain philosophy?

जैन तत्वज्ञान सिखाने के लिये संपूर्ण दक्षिण

एशिया की यात्रा किसने की थी?

[23-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Siddhartha Gautama सिन्धार्थ गौतम

2) Mahavira महावीर

3) Makkhali Gosala मक्खाली गोसला

4) Chanakya चाणक्य

Correct Answer: Mahavira महावीर

Q.27:- Which of the following Harappan sites used mud-bricks in ample for the construction of houses?

निम्नलिखित में से किस हड़प्पाकालीन स्थल

के भवन निर्माण के लिए कच्ची ईंटों का प्रयोग

बहुतायत में किया गया था?

[24-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Mohenjodaro मोहनजोदड़ो

2) Harappa हड़प्पा

3) Kalibanga कालीबंगा

4) Chanhudaro चन्हूदड़ो

Correct Answer: Kalibanga कालीबंगा

Q.28:- Who is considered the real founder of Jainism?

जैन धर्म का वास्तविक संस्थापक किसे माना जाता है?

[24-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Parshwanath परश्वानाथ

2) Rishabhdev ऋषभदेव

3) Neminath नेमिनाथ

4) Arishtanemi अरिष्टनेमि

Correct Answer: Rishabhdev ऋषभदेव

Rishabhdev is founder & first tirthkar

Q.29:- The term "Anuvrata" is associated to which religion?

"अणुव्रत" शब्द किस धर्म से जुड़ा है?

[24-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Mahayana Buddhism महायान बौद्ध धर्म

2) Hinayana Buddhism हीनयान बौद्ध धर्म

3) Jainism जैन धर्म

4) Lokayata sect लोकायत पंथ

Correct Answer: Jainism जैन धर्म

Anuvratas: **Anuvratas refer to first five vows (प्रतिज्ञा) in Jainism.**

These are more moderate version of Mahavrate. These vows include

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

abstinence from gross violence, gross falsehood, gross stealing, contentment with one's own wife and limitation of one's possessions.

Q.30:- The 'noble tradition' was related to which of the following dynasties?

‘कुलीन प्रथा’ निम्न में से किसके शासन काल से संबंधित था?

[25-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Pal पाल
- 2) Pratihara प्रतिहार
- 3) Rashtrakuta राष्ट्रकूट
- 4) Sen सेन

Correct Answer: Sen सेन

Ballal Sen was the chief ruler of the Sen Dynasty (1158-79 AD) of Bengal. He conquered northern Bengal and also campaigned against Magadha's forces and ended the rule of the Pala dynasty in Bengal. He is regarded as the promoter of 'noble tradition' in Brahmins and Kayasthas of Bengal.

Q.31:- Which of the following was only the authority of the state in the period of Maurya?

मौर्य काल में निम्न में से किस विषय पर सिर्फ राज्य का ही अधिकार था?

[25-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Land भूमि
- 2) Mines खान

3) Pasture

चारागाह

4) Commerce

वाणिज्य

Correct Answer: Mines

खान

The Arthasastra refers to a state monopoly of mines and the manufacture of salt and wine.

According to Megasthenes, shipbuilding and manufacture of arms were royal monopolies.

The Akaradhyaksha was the superintendent of mining and possessed scientific knowledge of mines, metallurgy, gems and precious stones.

Q.32:- Chola State had to face the attack of which of the following Rashtrakuta's rulers?

चोल राज्य को निम्न में से किस राष्ट्रकूट शासक के आक्रमण को झेलना पड़ा था?

[25-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Dhruv धुर्व
- 2) Govind III गोविंद III
- 3) Krishna III कृष्ण III
- 4) Amoghvarsha अमोघवर्ष

Correct Answer: Krishna III

कृष्ण III

Krishna III invaded the southern Deccan and recaptured Kolar and

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

Dharmapuri from the Banas and Vaidumbas who had given shelter to Govinda IV due to his matrimonial relations with the Cholas. Though he initially may have experienced setbacks, Tondaimandalam (northern Tamil regions) was secured by 944. **Krishna III defeated the Cholas and captured Kanchi and Tanjore**, according to the **Siddalingamadam plates of 944**. **Krishna III defeated the Cholas decisively in a battle of Takkolam in the North Arcot district (in the present-day Vellore District of Tamil Nadu, India).** **Krishna III was helped by his Western Ganga feudatory (जागीरदार) Buthuga II in these campaign.**

Q.33:- Maharishi Gautam is associated to which Indian philosophy (darshana)?
महर्षि गौतम का संबंध किस भारतीय दर्शन से है?

[25-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Samkhya सांख्य
- 2) Yog योग
- 3) Nyaya न्याय
- 4) Vaisheshika वैशेषिक

Correct Answer: Nyaya न्याय

Q.34:- Which of the following ruling dynasty's capital is NOT correctly matched?

निम्न में से किस शासक वंश के राज्य की राजधानी सुमेलित नहीं है?

[26-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Pratihar - Kannauj
प्रतिहार – कन्नौज
- 2) Pallava - Kanchi
पल्लव - कांची
- 3) Chalukya - Tanjore
चालुक्य - तंजौर
- 4) Sen - Lakhnauti
सेन - लखनौती

Correct Answer: Chalukya – Tanjore
चालुक्य – तंजौर

1. The **Gurjara-Pratiharas** were the early Rajputs who started their rule from Gujarat and south western Rajasthan. Later they ruled from Kannauj.

2. During the period of **Pallavas**, the Pallavas and the Chalukyas had established powerful empires in South India. The Pallavas are mentioned in Samudragupta's pillar, where he is said to have defeated a Pallava king, Vishnugopa. The Pallavas were powerful between 330 and 550 AD. Their main area of dominance was **Kanchipuram, their capital, up to the Kaveri Delta.**

3. The **Chalukyas** were largely influential in the area around **Raichur Doab** between **Krishna** and **Tungabhadra** rivers. Their capital was **Aihole** (Aihole in Karnataka state) which was also an important trading centre.

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

4. **Lakhnauti** was a city founded by **Lakshman Sen**, the greatest of **Sena** dynasty.

Q.35:- Buddhist texts have been mentioned in which of the following Ashoka's Inscriptions?

निम्नलिखित में से अशोक के किस अभिलेख में बौध्गंथो का उल्लेख किया गया है?

[26-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Kalinga कलिंग
- 2) Dhauli धौली
- 3) Bhabru भाब्रू
- 4) Jaugada जौगड़

Correct Answer: Bhabru भाब्रू

In the **Bhabru edict** Asoka says that he has full faith in Buddha, Sangha and Dhamma.

Q.36:- Bharhut is related to

भरहुत _____ से संबंधित है।

[26-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Jainism जैन धर्म
- 2) Buddhism बौध् धर्म
- 3) Hinduism हिन्दू धर्म
- 4) Islam इस्लाम धर्म

Correct Answer: Buddhism बौध् धर्म

भरहुत भारत के मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में सतना जिले में स्थित एक स्थल है। यह स्थान बौध् स्तूप और कलाकृतियों के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। यहाँ का स्तूप सम्भवतः अशोक द्वारा तीसरी

शताब्दी ईसापूर्व निर्मित किया गया था। श्री कनिंघम ने सर्वप्रथम 1873 ई. में इस स्थल का पता लगाया था।

Q.37:- Hiuen Tsang visited Kanchipuram, the capital of Pallavas, during the reign which of the following rulers?

निम्नलिखित में से किसके शासन काल में होन्गसांग ने पल्लवों की राजधानी कांचीपुरम का भ्रमण किया था?

[26-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Mahendra Verman I महेंद्र वर्मन I
- 2) Mahendra Verman II महेंद्र वर्मन II
- 3) Narasimha Varman I नरसिंह वर्मन I
- 4) Parmeshwar Varman II परमेश्वर वर्मन II

Correct Answer: Narasimha Varman I नरसिंह वर्मन I

It was during his reign(Narasimha Varman I), in 640 AD, that the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang visited Kanchipuram.

Q.38:- Al-Masudi, a resident of Baghdad, had visited india in whose reign?

बगदाद निवासी अल-मसूदी किसके

शासनकाल में भारत आया था?

[27-march-2018]

Options:

- 1) Mahendra Pal महेंद्रपाल
- 2) Mahipal महीपाल

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

3) Mihir bhoj मिहिर भोज

4) Rambhadra रामभद्र

Correct Answer: Mahipal महीपाल

महिपाल (910-940 ई.) गुर्जर प्रतिहार वंश का शासक था।

Al-Mas'udi's travels actually occupied most of his life from at least 903/915 CE to very near the end of his life. He travelled to the Indus Valley, and other parts of India, especially the western coast; and he voyaged more than once to East Africa. He also sailed on the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, the Mediterranean and the Caspian

Q.39:- Upanishad Books are:

उपनिषद पुस्तके हैं: _____।

[14-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) On religion धर्म पर

2) On yoga योग पर

3) On the law विधि पर

4) On philosophy दर्शन पर

Correct Answer: On philosophy दर्शन

पर

The word upanishad is a combined form of the two Sanskrit word, i.e. upa and nishad which means to sit down near someone (here, the Guru) and get the secret knowledge by him.

The Upanishads were composed by several learned saints between 800 and 500 B.C. The famous national statement 'Satyameva Jayate' has

been taken from the Mundaka Upanishad.

Q.40:- Who of the following founded the Vikramashila University?

निम्नलिखित में से किसने विक्रमशाला

विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की थी?

[17-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Devapala I देवपाल I

2) Dharmapala धर्मपाल

3) Gopala गोपाल

4) Devapala II देवपाल II

Correct Answer: Dharmapala धर्मपाल
Vikramashila was established by King Dharmapala (783 to 820)

Q.41:- The well-known dialogue between Nachiketa and Yama is mentioned in which Upanishad?

नचिकेता और यम के बीच सुप्रसिद्ध संवाद

किस उपनिषद में उल्लिखित है?

[21-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Chhandogyopanishad

छान्दोग्योपनिषद

2) Mundkopianishad

मुंडकोपनिषद

3) Kathopanishad

कठोपनिषद

4) Kenopanishad

केनोपनिषद

Correct Answer: Kathopanishad

कठोपनिषद

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

The famous dialogue between Nachiketa and Yama about transmigration of soul (transmigration of souls or metempsychosis) a belief common to many cultures, in which the soul passes from one body to another, either human, animal, or inanimate. The cycle of rebirth is eternal unless the soul is released by knowledge or arduous effort is mentioned in the **Kathopanishad**.

Q.42:- Which of the following Neolithic sites gives evidence of trough residence?

निम्न में से किस नवपाषाणिक स्थल से गर्त निवास के प्रमाण मिलते हैं?

[24-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Burzahom
बुर्ज़होम
- 2) Brahmagiri
ब्रह्मगिरि
- 3) Chirand
चिरांद
- 4) Maski
मास्की

Correct Answer: Burzahom

बुर्ज़होम

Pit-houses were built by Neolithic man in Burzahom which is in modern day Kashmir.

These houses had distinct features like They were built underground with stairs.

2. Thus the pit-houses protected people from cold weather.
3. Cooking chimney corners were also found both inside and outside the huts.

4. Hence according to the weather conditions, people cooked food either inside the huts or outside

Q.43:- Which of the following indicates the circle of the Saranath Pillar?

सारनाथ स्तब्ध का चक्र निम्न में से किसे इंगित करता है?

[4-March-2018]

Options:

- 1) Law कानून
- 2) Revolution क्रांति
- 3) Progress प्रगति
- 4) Religion धर्म

Correct Answer: Progress प्रगति

It was originally placed atop the Ashoka pillar at the important Buddhist site of Sarnath by the Emperor Ashoka, in about 250 BCE. The pillar, sometimes called the Aśoka Column, is still in its original location, but the Lion Capital is now in the Sarnath Museum, in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India.

Q.44:- Who was the exponent of Lokayata Darshana?

लोकायत दर्शन के प्रतिपादक कौन थे?

[26-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Kapil
कपिल
- 2) Badarayan
बादरायण
- 3) Charvak
चार्वाक
- 4) Ramanuja

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

रामानुज

Correct Answer: Charvak चार्वाक

Charvaka originally known as Lokāyata and Bṛhaspatya, is the ancient school of Indian materialism.

Q.45:- After which of the following centuries, did the practice of donating land in South India go a long way?

निम्न में से किस सदी के बाद से दक्षिण भारत

में भूमिदान देने की प्रथा खूब चल पड़ी?

[6-March-2018]

Options:

1) Fifth century

पांचवीं सदी

2) Sixth century

छठा सदी

3) Eighth century

आठवीं सदी

4) Ninth century

नवीं सदी

Correct Answer: Eighth century

आठवीं सदी

Q.46:- Which of the following rulers was not related to Sangam State Chera* ?

निम्न में से कौन-सा शासक संगम राज्य चेर से संबंधित नहीं था?

[17-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Nedeon

नेडियोन

2) Udayin Jarral

उदयिन जेराल

3) Nedunjaral

Facebook.com/Luckyexam

नेदुनजेराल

4) Nedum

नेडुम

Correct Answer: Nedeon

नेडियोन

Correction :- *Chera



Q.47:- The ruler of which dynasty of South India assumed the title of Dharmaraj?

दक्षिण भारत के किस वंश के शासक ने

धर्मराज की उपाधि धारण की?

[7-March-2018]

Options:

1) Wakatak

वाकाटक

2) Pallava

पल्लव

3) Kadamb

कदम्ब

4) Western Ganga

पश्चिमी गंगा

Correct Answer: Western Ganga

पश्चिमी गंगा

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

Q.48:- Which of the following items was NOT exportable in the past Gupta period?

पूर्व गुप्तकाल में निम्न में से कौन-सी वस्तु निर्यात की सामग्री नहीं थी?

[7-March-2018]

1) Iron

लोहा

2) Gold

सोना

3) Tin

टिन

4) Silver

चांदी

Correct Answer: Tin टिन

Q.49:- Most of population in Sri Lanka follows _____.

श्रीलंका में आबादी के अधिकांश लोग

_____ का अनुसरण करते हैं।

[10 MARCH 2018]

Options:

1) Hindu ism

हिन्दू धर्म

2) Islam

इस्लाम धर्म

3) Christianity

ईसाई धर्म

4) Buddhism

बौध धर्म

Correct Answer: Buddhism

बौध धर्म

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

Art & Culture SSC CHSL 2017-18

Q.1:- Rukmini Devi Arundale is related to which of the arts?

रुकमणी देवी अरुडेल किस कला से सम्बन्धित ?

[13-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Classical singing

शास्त्रीय गायन

2) Classical dance

शास्त्रीय नृत्य

3) Folk song

लोकगीत गायन

4) No option is correct.

कोई भी विकल्प सही नहीं है।

Correct Answer: Classical dance

शास्त्रीय नृत्य

Q.2:- Sadir is a name of which ancient dance style of India?

सदिर भारत के किस नृत्य शैली का एक प्रचीन नाम है?

[13-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Kathak कथक

2) Odissi

ओडिसी

3) Bharatanatyam

भरतनाट्यम

4) Mohiniattam

मोहिनीअट्टम

Correct Answer: Bharatanatyam

भरतनाट्यम

Q.3:- Panna Lal Ghosh is related to which musical instrument?

पन्ना लाल घोष का संबंध किस वाद्ययंत्र से है?

[14-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Mridangam मृदंगम

2) Flute बांसुरी

3) Shehnai शहनाई

4) Sarod सरोद

Correct Answer: Flute बांसुरी

Q.4:- S. Balachander is associated to which musical instrument?

एस. बालचंद्र किस वाद्ययंत्र से संबंधित है?

[15-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Sitar सितार

2) Santoor संतूर

3) Veena वीणा

4) Sarangi सारंगी

Correct Answer: Veena वीणा

Q.5:- Anoushka Shankar is related to which musical instrument?

अनुष्का शंकर किस वाद्ययंत्र से संबंधित है?

[15-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Sitar सितार

2) Tabla तबला

3) Veena वीणा

4) MohanVeena मोहनवीणा

Correct Answer: Sitar सितार

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

Q.6:- Which musical instrument Ustad Bismillah Khan used to play?

उत्पाद बिस्मिल्ला खान किस वाद्ययंत्र को बजाते थे?

[16-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) flute बांसुरी
- 2) Tabla तबला
- 3) Shehnai शहनाई
- 4) Sarod सरोद

Correct Answer: Shehnai शहनाई

Q.7:- "Pandvani" is a major folk dance form of which states?

"पंडवानी" किस राज्य की प्रमुख लोक नृत्य शैली है?

[11-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Uttarakhand उत्तराखंड
- 2) Chhattisgarh छत्तीसगढ़
- 3) Madhya Pradesh मध्यप्रदेश
- 4) Uttar Pradesh उत्तर प्रदेश

Correct Answer: Chhattisgarh छत्तीसगढ़

Q.8:- Which one of the pairs of folk-dance and state is NOT matched?

लोकनृत्य और राज्य के युग्मों में कौन-सा एक सुमेलित नहीं है?

[16-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Jhumar - Haryana झमूर - हरियाणा
- 2) Tamasha - Maharashtra तमशा - महाराष्ट्र
- 3) Kajri - Uttar Pradesh कजरी - उत्तरप्रदेश
- 4) Baul - West Bengal बाउल - पच्छिमबंगाल

Correct Answer: Jhumar - Haryana झमूर - हरियाणा

Q.9:- Who among the following is NOT a dancer of Odissi?

निम्नलिखित में कौन ओडिसी की नृत्यांगना नहीं है?

[16-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Sanjukta Panigrahi संयुक्ता पाणिग्राही
- 2) Sonal Mansingh सोनल मानसिंह
- 3) Madhavi Mudgal माधवी मुद्गल
- 4) Yamini Krishnamurthy यामिनी कृष्णामूर्ति

Correct Answer: Yamini Krishnamurthy यामिनी कृष्णामूर्ति

Q.10:- The folk dance "Bohag Bihu" is popular in _____.

लोकनृत्य "बोहाग बिहू"

_____ में प्रचलित है।

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

[23-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Assam असम
- 2) Bihar बिहार
- 3) Odisha ओडिशा
- 4) Jharkhand झारखंड

Correct Answer: Assam असम

Q.11:- Begum Akhtar is associated to which art form?

बेगम अख्तर कला के किस क्षेत्र से संबंधित है?

[17-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Dance नृत्य
- 2) Painting चित्रकला
- 3) Music संगीत
- 4) Folk Art लोककला

Correct Answer: Music संगीत

Q.12:- Who was the Guru of the music maestro Tansen?

संगीत सम्राट तानसेन के गुरु कौन थे?

[17-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Bisaldev बीसलदेव
- 2) Haridas हरिदास
- 3) Saint Gyaneshwar संत ज्ञानेश्वर
- 4) Ramanuj रामानुज

Correct Answer: Haridas हरिदास

Q.13:- Govind Swami Pillai is associated with which musical instrument?

गोविंद स्वामी पिल्लई का संबंध किस वाद्ययंत्र से है?

[19-MARCH-2018]

Options:

- 1) Mridangam
मृदंगम
- 2) Tabla
तबला
- 3) Veena
वीणा
- 4) Violin
वायलिन

Correct Answer: Violin

वायलिन

Q.14:- Who among the following is NOT a famous dancer of Bharatanatyam?

निम्नलिखित में कौन भरतनाट्यम की विख्यात नृत्यागना नहीं है?

[10 MARCH 2018]

Options:

- 1) Rukmini Devi Arundale
रुक्मिणी देवी अरुंडेल
- 2) T. Balasaraswati
टी. बाला सरस्वती
- 3) Yamini Krishnamurthy
यामिनी कृष्णामूर्ति
- 4) Jhaveri sisters
झावेरी बहने

Correct Answer: Jhaveri sisters

झावेरी बहने

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

Jhaveri sisters :-Manipuri Dancing
Dance

Q.15:- Which of the following is a war-related dance?

निम्नलिखित में युद्ध-संबंधी नृत्य कौन-सा है?

[19-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Kathakali of Kerala

केरल का कथकली

2) Bamboo dance of Meghalaya

मेघालय का बांस नृत्य

3) Chhau of Mayurbhanj

मयूरभंज का छऊ

4) Bhangra of Panjab

पंजाब का भांगड़ा

Correct Answer: Chhau of Mayurbhanj

मयूरभंज का छऊ

Q.16:- Folk dance "Lai Haraoba" is popular in which Indian state?

"लाई हरोबा" लोकनृत्य शैली किस भारतीय

राज्य में प्रचलित है?

[19-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Assam असम

2) Manipur

मणिपुर

3) Mizoram

मिजोरम

4) Nagaland

नागालैंड

Correct Answer: Manipur

मणिपुर

Q.17:- In which area did Nandalal Bose earn fame?

नन्दलाल बोस ने किस क्षेत्र में ख्याति अर्जित है?

[20-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Painting

चित्रकला

2) Folk Art

लोककला

3) Dance

नृत्य

4) Politics

राजनीति

Correct Answer: Painting

चित्रकला

Q.18:- Which of the following pairs (school of paintings and region where it flourished) is correctly matched?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा युग्म (पेंटिंग और क्षेत्र जहां यह समृद्ध हुआ) सुमेलित है?

[21-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Kalighat Paintings - Kolkata

कालीघाट पेंटिंग्स - कोलकाता

2) Phad (scroll paintings) - Punjab

फड़ (स्कॉल पेंटिंग्स) - पंजाब

3) Madhubani Paintings - Bihar

मधुबनी पेंटिंग्स - बिहार

4) Kalamkari - Andhra Pradesh

कलमकारी - आन्ध्रप्रदेश

Correct Answer: Madhubani Paintings - Bihar

मधुबनी पेंटिंग्स - बिहार

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

Q.19:- Which of the following is correctly matched?
निम्नलिखित में कौन सही सुमेलित है ?

[25-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Hariprasad Chaurasia - Flute

हरिप्रसाद चौरिसया - बांसुरी

2) Bismillah Khan - Sarod

बिस्मिल्ला खां - सरोद

3) Amjad Ali Khan - Tabla

अमजद अली खां - तबला

4) Zakir Hussain - Shehnai

जाकिर सैन - शहनाई

Correct Answer: Allahabad

इलाहाबाद

Q.20:- Which of the following is NOT a classical dance?

निम्नलिखित में कौन-सा एक शास्त्रीय नृत्य

नहीं है?

[28-march-2018]

Options:

1) Kathak

कथक

2) Odissi

ओडिसी

3) Giddha

गिद्धा

4) Manipuri

मणिपुरी

Correct Answer: Giddha

गिद्धा

Q.21:- Which of the following is a major folk dance of Rajasthan?

इनमें से राजस्थान का एक प्रमुख लोकनृत्य

कौन-सा है?

[28-march-2018]

Options:

1) Chhau

छऊ

2) Giddha

गिद्धा

3) Ghumar

घूमर

4) Bihu

बिहू

Correct Answer: Ghumar

घूमर

Q.22- Which mosque is considered to be the style of Bengal style in Agra?

आगरा में किस मस्जिद पर बंगाल शैली का

प्रभाव माना जाता है?

[5-March-2018]

Options:

1) Nagina Masjid

नगीना मस्जिद

2) Moti Masjid

मोती मस्जिद

3) Jama Masjid

जामा मस्जिद

4) Badshahi Masjid

बादशाही मस्जिद

Correct Answer: Nagina Masjid

नगीना मस्जिद

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

Q.23:- Which of the following pair is matched correctly?

निम्नलिखित में कौन-सा युग्म सही सुमेलित है?

[5-March-2018]

Options:

1) Bharatanatyam - Andhra Pradesh

भरतनाट्यम - आंध्रप्रदेश

2) Kuchipudi - Madhya Pradesh

कुचिपुड़ी - मध्यदेश

3) Kathakali - Kerala

कथकली - केरल

4) Kathak - Tamil Nadu

कथक - तमिलनाडु

Correct Answer: Kathakali - Kerala

कथकली - केरल

Q.24:- Pandit Bhimsen Joshi is:

पंडित भीमसेन जोशी हैं:

[12-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Flute player

बांसुरी वादक

2) Odissi dancers

ओडिसी नर्तक

3) Hindustani vocalist

हिंदुस्तानी गायक

4) Sitar Maestro

सितार वादक

Correct Answer: Hindustani vocalist

हिंदुस्तानी गायक

Q.25:- In which of the following countries India celebrated a cultural festival named 'India by the Nile' in 2017?

निम्नलिखित में से किस देश में भारत ने 'इंडिया बाय द नाइल' नामक सांस्कृतिक आयोजित किया था?

[13-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Iran

ईरान

2) Brazil

ब्राजील

3) Egypt

मिस्र

4) U A E

यू.ए.ई.

Correct Answer: Egypt

मिस्र

Q.26:- Who of the following Indian vocalist and musician established the Academy of Performing Arts and Research in Switzerland?

निम्नलिखित में किस भारतीय गायक और संगीतकार ने स्विट्ज़रलैंड एकेडमी ऑफ परफोर्मिंग आर्ट्स एंड रिसर्च की स्थापना की?

[15-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Balamuralikrishna

बालमुरलीकृष्णा

2) K.J. Yesudas

के.जे. यसुदास

3) Pandit Kumar Gandharva

SSC CHSL 2017-18 Ancient History & Art and Culture (Previous year paper)

पंडित कु मार गन्धर्व

4) Pandit Ravi Shankar

पंडित रवि शंकर

Correct Answer: Balamuralikrishna

बालमुरलीकृष्णा

Q.27:- Who of the following is NOT related to ghazal singing?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन गजल गायिकी से

संबंधित नहीं है?

[17-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Begum Akhtar

बेगम अख्तर

2) Malika Pukhraj

मल्लिका पुखराज

3) Penaz Masani

पीनाज मसानी

4) Haribhai Varadkar

हरिभाई वराडकर

Correct Answer: Haribhai Varadkar

हरिभाई वराडकर

Q.28:- "Yakshagana" folk dance is associated to which Indian state?

"यक्षगान" लोकनृत्य का संबंध किस भारतीय

राज्य से है?

[11-MARCH-2018]

Options:

1) Kerala

केरल

2) Karnataka

कर्नाटक

3) Tamil Nadu

तमिलनाडु

4) Andhra Pradesh

आंध्रप्रदेश

Correct Answer: Karnataka

कर्नाटक

Q.29:- Leela Samson is associated to which classical dance style?

लीला सैमसन का संबंध किस शास्त्रीय नृत्य शैली से है?

[4-March-2018]

Options:

1) Bharatanatyam

भरतनाट्यम

2) Kathakali

कथकली

3) Kuchipudi

कुचिपुड़ी

4) Odissi

ओडिश

Correct Answer: Bharatanatyam

भरतनाट्यम